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Maxim/Dallas > Glossary of EE Terms

Glossary of EE Terms

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Alphabetical Listing of all Electrical Engineering Glossary Terms and Definitions

1-Wire	A single-wire (plus ground) communications protocol.
More info:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-Wire Memory Products • 1-Wire Interface Solutions • 1-Wire SW Tools
1-Wire Master	A 1-Wire interface master controller.
10GbE	10-Gigabit Ethernet
3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project, a cell phone technology collaboration. http://www.3gpp.org/
802.11	IEEE standard that specifies medium-access and physical-layer specifications for 1Mbps and 2Mbps wireless connectivity between fixed, portable, and moving stations within a local area.
802.11a	The IEEE standard that governs the deployment of 5GHz OFDM systems. It specifies the implementation of the physical layer for wireless UNII b.
802.11b	An international IEEE standard for WLAN networks, operating at 2.4GHz and providing a maximum data transfer rate of 11Mbps.
802.11g	A proposed standard that describes a wireless networking method for a WLAN that operates in the 2.4GHz radio band (ISM: Industrial Scientific Medical frequency band). It transfers data at up to 54 Mbps.
A-weighting	A-weighting is a standard weighting curve applied to audio measurements, designed to reflect the response of the human ear.
Sound-pressure levels derived using A-weighting are denoted by "dBA," or A-weighted dB levels.	
A/D Converter	Analog to digital. Specifically: A/D converter, a circuit that converts analog signals into a stream of digital data.
AC	Alternating current: A signal or power source that varies with time, switching polarities. Typically, sinusoidal and constant frequency.
Accelerometer	A sensor or transducer for measuring acceleration.
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface: An industry-standard specification (co-developed by Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Microsoft, Phoenix, and Toshiba, for operating-system-directed power management for laptop, desktop, and server computers. A replacement for APM).
ACPR	Adjacent (alternate)-channel power ratio
ACR	Accumulated current register
ADM	Add/Drop Multiplexer: A synchronous transmission network (SDH or Sonet) can carry multiple channels. An Add/Drop Multiplexer is a device that adds (inserts) or drops (removes) lower-data-rate channel traffic from the higher-rate aggregated channel.
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation: A compression technique that encodes only the difference between sequential samples.
ADS	Analog design system
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line: A method for moving data over regular

	two is the output. The P-FET sits on top of the N-FET like a "totem pole." Both gates are driven by the same signal. When the signal is low, the P-FET is on; when the signal is high, the N-FET is on. This creates a push-pull output using just two transistors.
TQFP	Thin quad flat pack
Transceivers	A device that contains both a transmitter and receiver.
Transconductance	The gain of a transconductance amplifier (an amp in which the a change in input voltage causes a linear change in output current). The basic gain of vacuum tubes and FETs is expressed as transconductance. It is represented with the symbol g_m .
Transconductance Amplifier	The term derives from "transfer conductance" and is measured in siemens (S), where 1 siemens = 1 ampere per volt. It was formerly measured as "mho" (ohm spelled backwards).
Transconductance Amplifier	An amplifier that converts a voltage to a current. Also known by several other terms (see synonym list). One synonym is OTA, or operational transconductance amplifier, a term that marries the terms transconductance amplifier and operational amplifier.
	The term derives from "transfer conductance" and is measured in siemens (S), where 1 siemens = 1 ampere per volt. It is represented with the symbol g_m . The basic gain of vacuum tubes and FETs is expressed as transconductance.
Transducer Electronic Data Sheet	See: Transconductance Amplifier Buffers Current Transformer A Transducer Electronic Data Sheet, or TEDS, is a method for plug-and-play sensor and transducer hook-up in which the sensor's calibration information is stored within the device and downloaded to the master controller when requested. A standardized TEDS specification is being developed by the IEEE, as IEEE P 1451.4.
Transimpedance Amplifier	An amplifier which converts a current to a voltage. It is a familiar component in fiber-communications modules.
	The unit for transresistance is the ohm.
Transistor	See: Transconductance Amplifier Buffers Current Transformer A basic solid-state control device which allows or disallows current flow between two terminals, based on the voltage or current delivered to a third terminal.
	Usually built from silicon but can be constructed from other semiconductor materials. There are two major types: The FET (field-effect transistor) and the bipolar junction transistor (BJT).
TS16949	The first transistor was invented in 1947 at Bell Labs by Michael John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley. TS16949 is an ISO Technical Specification that aligns previous American (QS-9000), German (VDA6.1), French (EAQF) and Italian (AVSQ) automotive quality systems standards within the global automotive industry. Together with ISO 9001:2000, ISO/TS 16949:2002 specifies the quality system requirements for the design/development, production, installation and servicing of automotive related products.
TSOC	Thin small-outline C-lead
TSOP	Thin small-outline package
TSSM	Temperature sensor and system monitor
TSSOP	Thin shrink small-outline package
TTC	Temperature conversion sample time
TTFC	Time remaining to full charge
TTIMD	Two-tone intermodulation distortion
TTL	Transistor-to-transistor logic